OLD ENGLAND:

OR,

The NATIONAL GAZETTE.

By JONATHAN FREE, *of the Duchy of* Cornwall, *Esq*;

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1752. [N°. 89.

Metiri se quemq; ſuo modulo & pede verum eſt.
HOR.

WHILE the Legiſlature is greatly engaged in a *Militia-Bill*, which 'tis hoped and expected will be the irrefragable Mound of lawleſs Power, an Apology for introducing any probable *Materia* of ſuch a Bill would be altogether impertinent. For this Reaſon, eſpecially as we ſpeak in borrowed Words, — Words we conceive moſt adequate to their Ideas, — we enter on the intereſting Subject without the idle Preface of Suſpenſe or Vanity.

"* The laſt Thing under Conſideration, the firſt if we look to it's Importance, is *Arms*, which, as directed by good or bad Orders, bring great Security or great Danger to a State. Arms are either domeſtic or foreign: Domeſtic, when the People to whom a Country belongs poſſeſſes and uſes them; foreign, when put into the Hands of Mercenaries or Auxiliaries. Mercenaries are ſuch as fight purely for Hire: Auxiliaries are thoſe Forces which one State borrows of another. But the conſtant Misfortunes and Ruin attending ſuch States as have truſted to Mercenaries and Auxiliaries put it beyond queſtion, that they are, of all other Forces, the moſt dangerous and fatal. Wherefore we will confine ourſelves at preſent to the Conſideration of domeſtic Arms.

Domeſtic Arms are either natural or unnatural: They are natural, when the native Force of a Country under ſuch Direction as to correſpond with the natural Situation of the People in it. If the Property of a Country is ſo placed, and the Orders of Government ſo contrived, as that the People muſt be Slaves, then the Arms of that Country muſt naturally be placed in the Hands of the Prince; that is, the Soldiery muſt obey his Orders, fight his Battles, *and eat his Bread*: But if the Property of a Country and the Orders of Government, are ſo placed and contrived as that either the Nobility is powerful, or the People free, then the Arms of that Country will naturally be lodged in the Hands of the People, but with this Difference, that, where the Nobility is powerful, the People, as Vaſſals and Dependents, will ſupport the Intereſts of their Lords; but where the People are free, they will defend and maintain their own Intereſt only, which, in that caſe, is the common Intereſt of the Country.

Domeſtic Arms are ſaid to be unnatural, when the native Force of a Country is under ſuch Direction as is inconſiſtent with, and tends to alter, the natural Situation of the People in it. Thus it would be, ſhould a King, who had the Property of a Country, permit the Nobility or the People to raiſe, officer and maintain the armed Force of the State; or ſhould a Nobility or a People, who poſſeſſed the Country as Preprietors, allow the King to levy, diſcipline and command the Forces. For no People, having the Sword in their Hands, will ever ſubmit to be Slaves; and no Prince, who can execute his Commands by a powerful Military, will ever regard, or confine himſelf to, any other Law than his own Will and Pleaſure. While our Nobility were rich and powerful, the Arms were in their Poſſeſſion. When the Ballance of Property was at laſt veſted in the People, the Arms and Strength of the People became præ-eminent; and when they attempted their own Defence againſt *Charles*, they naturally enough accompliſhed it. But the ſame Effect followed, which in all Probability would have followed, had the King himſelf been victorious; for *Cromwell*, who was at that time the Hero of the Commons, by being truſted too far, and permitted to model and martial the Forces to his own Purpoſe, created and maintained, for the firſt Time, a Standing Army in *Britain*. But this Method of holding Arms, being as unnatural as it was new, was oppoſed by the natural Situation of the People, and in the Event overthrown: For, however eaſily that Army might have changed the Situation of Property, and modify'd it at Pleaſure either to an arbitrary or a free Government; yet as they did not do this, but only held the Government in contradiction to its Biaſs, they ſunk in courſe of Time before its Influence. Afterwards, the Royal Brothers, *Charles* and *James*, however much they hated *Cromwell*, evidenced ſucceſſively, in both their Reigns, the higheſt Regard for his Method of Government; and wanted alſo to be ſupported in their Throne by the Help of a Standing Army. But *James*, by puſhing this too far, gave Spirit to Reſiſtance, and was unkinged: For the Revolution and the Settlement were conducted and introduced upon the Principles of Liberty and Reſiſtance, and by theſe Principles only can with Honor and Dignity be defended or ſupported. But neither Liberty nor Reſiſtance can be ſecured to a People, who are overawed and bound down by a military Force; a Military whoſe Honour and Advancement depends upon the Prince. The Cauſe of the Baniſhment of the *Stuart* Family never can, agreeably to common Senſe or common Liberty, be approved or juſtified in any Prince whatever, but eſpecially in ſuch whoſe Claim to reign is derived and founded upon the People's Right to Freedom, to Arms, and, the proper Uſe of them, Defence and Reſiſtance. Wherefore, as the Situation and Circumſtances require, that the Arms of the Nation be not in a hired, mercenary *Standing Army*, but *in the People*; let the following Order take Place:

" That the National Militia be compoſed of ſuch as are Freeholders in the Country, of whom every Perſon worth 100 *l.* a Year, and upwards, ſhall be ranked in the Cavalry; and every Perſon having under 100 *l.* a Year, ſhall be ranked in the Foot. Theſe, in every Pariſh, ſhall be duly muſtered and exerciſed once every Month. That the Horſe by themſelves, and the Foot by themſelves, meet in their reſpective Pariſhes, each of them once a Year, and elect by Ballot their ſeveral Officers for the Year enſuing; and when the Officers are thus elected, then ſhall all the Horſe and Foot, in the ſeveral Pariſhes of every County, aſſemble, upon a certain Day thereafter, at the moſt centrical Place in the ſaid County, and paſs in general Review before the Lord Lieutenant of the County, or ſuch Perſon, reſiding within the County, as his Majeſty ſhall appoint to command them in Chief. And, for the better Security of the Nation from Invaſion and Rebellion, Lighthouſes ſhall be erected at proper Diſtances towards *London*, which ſhall be fired at the Approach of the Enemy, or at the Riſing of a Rebellion; beginning at that Lighthouſe which ſhall firſt diſcover the Enemy, and proceeding onwards in the neareſt Direction to *London*. Upon firing of theſe Lighthouſes the ſeveral Pariſh Bells ſhall be rung, (after a particular Manner, agreed on beforehand, to prevent Miſtake) 'till the Militia of the Pariſh aſſemble. Being aſſembled, they ſhall march to the general Rendezvous of the County Militia, where they muſt obey the Commands of their General in chief. And, for the better Regulation of the national Forces in caſe of War, be it enacted, that when the Parliament ſhall determine the Levies to be proportionably raiſed out of every County, the ſame ſhall be made by muſtering the Youth of the National Militia, that is, ſuch as are from 18 Years of Age to 30, at the general Rendezvous of the County; where they ſhall draw Lots for the Number to be ſent abroad, as for one 4th, one 5th of the whole, or whatever the parliamentary Proportion may be; and thoſe, upon whom the Lots fall, ſhall chuſe for themſelves by Ballot their own Officers, excepting the General Officers, whom the King ſhall nominate at Pleaſure: And ſuch Army, ſo to be muſtered, having ſerved one Year (or longer, if found more convenient) in the War, ſhall return home, and be relieved by ſuch a new Levy as the Parliament ſhall think proper, raiſed after the ſame Manner the former was.

The Arguments againſt diſciplining the Militia may be reduced to two ſorts; one reſpecting the King, the other the People.

Concerning the firſt, it may and often has been alleged, that to give Arms to the People, is to put it in the Power of thoſe who are diſaffected to his Majeſty to riſe in Rebellion. Now, allowing this Objection to be true, but allowing it merely for the ſake of Argument, let us alſo at the ſame time conſider what the Dangers are, the natural and conſequent Dangers, ariſing from a Standing Army, to a free but a defenceleſs and unarmed People? What may not an ill-diſpoſed Prince do, if ever ſuch ſhall be upon the Throne, with ſuch an Army over ſuch a People? Or what Security, in that caſe, ſhall the People have for their Liberties? If no Tyranny was ever erected, or being erected, was ever maintained and ſupported but by an Army; and if no Nation ever had a Standing Army long, which was not at ſome time or other ſubdued and enſlaved by it, what may not ſuch a People as we are apprehend and fear from ſuch an Army as we have, under ſuch a Prince? Now, ſuppoſing the Danger and Hazard to his Majeſty as high as 'tis poſſible to be, from diſmiſſing his Army, it never can bear the ſmalleſt degree of Compariſon to the great and important Hazard of the People from the Want of a diſciplined Militia? — No Man, reverencing Liberty, can aſſert it: No Prince, having the Soul of a Hero, can think it. But, to anſwer the Objection more directly. The King runs by no Compariſon ſuch Hazard of Rebellion from his Militia, as he does by keeping on foot a Standing Army; for, by truſting to the latter, he may venture to injure and oppreſs: Injury naturally begets Diſlike, and Diſlike in a People ſhews itſelf, ſooner or later, in Diſobedience and Rebellion: But, by confiding in the National Militia, he muſt remain without Temptation to injure; and of courſe the People continue without Inclination to revolt: For no People were ever known to rebel, who had not firſt laboured under Grievances, and been injured. But to ſuppoſe a Rebellion in a National Militia, compoſed of the Landlords of the Country, we muſt ſuppoſe it to be either general or of a part; if general, then the Nation muſt be diſſatisfied and injured. They muſt want either to redreſs ſome iniquitous Adminiſtration, or, finally exaſperated, to effect another Excluſion. Such a Rebellion would be laudable and worthy: It would be eſteemed and honoured by every one who really and unaffectedly adhered to the reſiſting Principles and the Revolution. This part of the Objection to the Militia therefore cannot help thoſe who would avail themſelves of it; nor can they, with the leaſt Shew of common Senſe, call it an Objection. If the Rebellion ſhould be of a Part, if it ſhould proceed from the miſled or factious Attachments of a few in favor of the Relicts of outed Royalty; then the National Militia would ſtand by the Throne, and not only infallibly, but ſuddenly, quench the Rebellion: For no military Soldiers of Fortune can be put in Competition with a National Militia, either as to Force, for they are incomparably more numerous; or as to

* *Liberty and Right, a ſcarce valuable Tract, before mentioned with Diſtinction in this Paper.* — Part II. Cap. III.

Courage and Fidelity, for they have Country, Property, public Feeling, and Family Affection, in ſhort, every national and private Conſideration that can excite or impel Men, animate and inflame a human Heart, to extreme Reſolution and Bravery.

The Second Objection to a National Militia is ſaid to ariſe from the People themſelves; for, 'tis pretended, the People would not ſubmit to the Fatigues of Diſcipline, would not ſubmit to bear Arms; but would, as they do now, hire Subſtitutes."

For want of Room, we cannot at full Length inſert the Arguments which refute this abſurd Objection. But the Author very judiciouſly obſerves, if it was true the People were ſo enervated by Sloth and Luxury as not to bear perſonal Diſcipline, that this would be the moſt urgent Reaſon imaginable for the raiſing a Militia, in order they might be recovered in time from the Shame and Danger of ſo unmanly a Degeneracy. However, as he very juſtly may, he denies the Generality of this Debility, and diſplays himſelf the Advocate of *Britiſh* Strength, Honor and Courage. He might have added an Obſervation on the Alacrity to Arms, ſhewn by all Ranks, in ſupport of the preſent Eſtabliſhment, no longer ſince than the laſt Rebellion: This would have equally overthrown both Objections, the firſt which fears Diſaffection to his Majeſty, and the other which ſcandalizes the People.

After ſeverely and properly cenſuring the Court-Ridicule and Court-Management of the preſent deſpicable Militia, and the Countenance the Mercenary Army receives from the ſame Quarter, he concludes: ——" One Thing more we ſhall ſay in favour of a *National Militia*, that it not only has been the conſtant and perpetual Support of this Kingdom, 'till *Uſurpation* and *Tyranny* introduced *mercenary Bands*; but in all Ages, wherever it was uſed in free States, never was conquered, never equalled by the mightieſt Armies of Slaves and Mercenaries, while itſelf hath had the Glory and Renown of of overcoming and trampling down the moſt numerous and moſt powerful Armies of *Hirelings* the World ever ſaw!

LONDON.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, Feb. 15, 1752.

Orders for the Change of the Mourning for the late Queen of Denmark, on Sunday the 1ſt of March next.

The Men to continue in Black full trimmed, plain or fringed Linnen, black Swords and Buckles.

Undreſs. Grey Frocks.

The Ladies to wear black Silk, fringed or plain Linnen, white Gloves, black & white Shoes, Fans, and Tippets, white Necklaces and Ear Rings. No Diamonds.

Undreſs. White or grey Luſtrings, Tabies or Damasks.

N. B. His Majeſty will keep his Birth Day in a few Days after.

The 13th Inſt. the Right Hon. John Lord Berkeley of Straton, and the Right Hon. Sir George Lee, Knt. were, by his Majeſty's Command, ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt Hon. Privy Council, and took their Places at the Board accordingly.

Whitehall, Feb. 15. The King has been pleas'd to conſtitute and appoint William Kerr, Eſq; commonly called Earl of Ancram, to be Colonel of the Regiment of Dragoons, lately commanded by the late Lord Mark Kerr.

Edward Cornwallis, Eſq; to be Colonel of the Regiment of Foot lately commanded by the Earl of Ancram.

Lieutenant General Bland to be Conſtable and Governor of Edinburgh Caſtle; and alſo to be Captain of the Company of Foot doing Duty in that Caſtle, in the room of the late Lord Mark Kerr.

Richard Onſlow, Eſq; Lieutenant General of his Majeſty's Forces, to be Governor of Fort William in North Britain in the room of General Bland.

John Leighton, Eſq; to be Lieutenant Governor of Fort St. William, in the room of Lieut. Governor Campbell, deceaſed

John Murray, Eſq; to be Lieutenant Governor of the Town and Garriſon of Portſmouth, in the room of John Leighton, Eſq;

George Churchill, Eſq; Lieutenant General of his Majeſty's Forces in Scotland; and alſo of the Caſtles, Forts, and Barracks there. And

Aſme Clark, Gent. to be Town Major of the Town and Garriſons of Kingſton upon Hull.

The King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint Hedworth Lambton, Eſq; to be Firſt Major in the ſecond Regiment of Foot Guards, (commonly called the Coldſtream) commanded by the Right Hon. the Earl of Albemarle.

Bennet Noel Eſq; to be ſecond Major.

Charles Chaig, Eſq; to be Captain.

Robert Dingley, Eſq; to be Captain Lieutenant

Edward Matthews, Eſq; to be Lieutenant.

George Henry Lenox, (commonly called Lord George Henry Lenox) to be Enſign in the ſaid Regiment.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Hyndford is appointed hes Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Vienna.

A Bill is ſoon to be preſented to Parliament, for the Amendment of ſome Articles in the Juriſdiction Bill, for the better Regulation of the Vaſſalage in Scotland.

There is a Bill prepar'd to be brought iuto Parliament this Seſſions, for putting all the different Bank Annuites of 3 1-half per Cent. firſt Subſcription, into one Fund, and the ſecond Subſcription into another; and likewiſe all the three per Cents. into one Fund. And as ſoon as the 5 Years and 7 Years are expired of the 3 1-half, they will be made into one Fund, with the other 3 per Cents.

Sir John Hynde Cotton, Bart. is elected, without Oppoſition, Member of Parliament for Marlborough, in the County of Wilts, in the room of his Father deceaſed.

It is ſaid the Government has contracted for a very large Wood in the Kingdom of Ireland, conſiſting chiefly of fine large Oak Trees, to be uſed in the Navy.

Several Workmen ſet out this Week for Cornwall, in order to work on the two Light Houſes, going to be erected on the Lizard Point.

We hear, the Convocation, or Tin Parliament of Cornwall is reſolved upon, and fix'd to be conveened with all ſpeed for the Diſpatch of Buſineſs.

Tueſday the Right Worſhipful Sir Thomas Salisbury, aſſiſted by Mr. Juſtice Gundry and Mr. Baron Smythe, held the Admiralty Seſſions, at Juſtice Hall in the Old Bailey, and proceeded to the Trials of the following Perſons confined for High Crimes, and Miſdemeanors, committed on the open ſeas, viz.

1. Capt. James Lowry, of the Molly Merchantman, indicted for the Murder of Kenrick Hoſſack, on board the ſaid Ship, by whipping him to Death, after a Trial of between 7 and 8 Hours, was found Guilty.

2. William Carey, Mate of the Swimmer Merchantman, indicted for the Murder of Adam Pilcher, on board the ſaid Ship.

3. Lieutenant John How, of his Majeſty's ſhip Greyhound, for the Murder of a Woman, who was killed by a ſhot fired by his Order, to bring to a Pleaſure Boat that had a Pendant flying. And

4. William Ballard, brought by Habeas Corpus from Harwich, Maſter of a Coaſting Veſſel, for the Murder of his Apprentice, on board the ſaid Veſſel, were all three acquitted.

5, 6. The Trials of Thomas Haggerſtone, charged with the Murder of John Johnſton, on board the St. John Baptiſt Metchantmen; and Henry Woodliff, charged alſo with a Murder on the High ſeas, were put off by their Deſire untill next Seſſions, their Witneſſes being abroad.

7. George Kittle, late a Mariner on board the Macclesfield Galley, Merchantman, charged with aſſaulting William Nichols, Maſter of the ſaid ſhip, with an Intent to kill him, was diſcharged by Proclamation.

The Court ſat till One o'Clock on Wedneſday Morning, and then adjourned to the 23d of Auguſt next.

Wedneſday the Seſſions began at the Old Bailey, when fourteen Priſoners were tried, four of whom were Capitally convicted, viz.

James Hayes and Richard Broughton, for a ſtreet-Robbery.

James Davis, for a ſtreet Robbery. And

John Powney, for ſtealing Plate and other Goods in a Dwelling Houſe.

Thurſday fourteen Priſoners were tried, two of whon were capitally convicted, viz.

John Andrews, for Forgery. And

Ann Wallſon for the Murder of Ann Ellard.

Tueſday in the Afternoon, a Woman was deliver'd of a Child, at the Church Door of St. Michael's in Cornhill, but before proper Aſſiſtance could be had the Child expired. The Woman was afterwards taken proper Care of by the Officers of the Pariſh.

Friday ſe'nnight a melancholy Affair happened at Hammerſmith: A reputable Tradeſman there took a Gentleman a Lodger into his Houſe, who found Means to ſeduce his Wife, and intirely alienate her Affections from her Husband. This Circumſtance produced many Quarrels between them, and on that Night Words aroſe, and the Woman's paſſion being inflamed, ſhe fell upon her Husband (and was ſeconded in her Attack by her infamous Gallant) whom ſhe uſed with ſo much Cruelty, and bruiſed in ſuch a Manner, that he died the next Morning. The Gallant abſconded, and when ſhe told her Neighbours her Husband died ſuddenly, their ſuſpicion was alarmed, and they ordered the Body of the Deceaſed to be immediately opened by a regular Surgeon, on whoſe Declaration the Coroner's Inqueſt, which ſat on Monday, brought in their Verdict wilful Murder.

Laſt Wedneſday Night a Captain in the Guards ſent a Soldier for his Portmanteau, and a Parrot in a to the Bell Inn in Wood Street, when the Soldier ſtopping to reſt at the Saloop ſhop near Temple Bar, was accoſted by a Man dreſſed in Black without a Hat, who deſired him to ſtep to the Ship Tavern over the Way for two Bottles of Wine, for which he gave him two Half Crowns, and in the mean Time made off with the Portmanteau, leaving the Parrot in the Caſe at the Saloop Shop, at the ſame Time telling the Woman in the Shop they were his Things, and that the Soldier was his Servant.

Monday Mary Williams, Mother-in-law of Richard Baxter, for being an Acceſſary after the Fact to the ſaid Richard Baxter (not taken) in the Murder of George Cary the Higler, was committed to Clerkenwell Bridewell, by Juſtice Fielding.

This Mary Williams was taken up and brought before Mr. Fielding on Saturday laſt; when ſhe was charged with being privy to the Murder; as Richard Baxter, againſt whom there is very ſtrong Evidence for having actually committed the Fact, lodged at her Houſe, and was ſuppoſed io have made his Eſcape by her Means; but there appearing then no Evidence againſt her, ſhe was diſcharged. She was at that Time asked by the Juſtice, whether ſhe had ever ſeen any Clogs in the Poſſeſſion of Baxter? (for Cary at the Time of the Murder was robbed of ſeveral Pair) and ſhe anſwered in the Negative.

This Queſtion about the Clogs being afterwards mentioned in Kenſington by one who was preſent at the Examination of Williams, Elizabeth, the Wife of Edward Hide, who is a Turnſpit in the King's Kitchin, having heard it, declared that Mary Williams, had given her 4 Pair of Clogs to ſell about a Fortnight ſince, and that ſhe had ſold 3 Pair for her and had delivered the 4th back again. This was afterwards depoſed before the Juſtice by Elizabeth Hide; upon which he cauſed the ſaid Williams to be taken up, who then confeſſed the Fact, and ſaid ſhe had received the Clogs from Baxter.

It unluckily happens, that one pair of theſe Clogs was ſold to a Gentlewoman who lay-in privately at Kenſington, in the Houſe where this Elizabeth Hide lodges, and a ſecond to that Gentlewoman's Maid. Theſe therefore are not very likely to be produced; and the third pair was ſold to a Woman who is gone far into the Country. However, Hide ſwears to the Number marked on them, and that correſponds with the Mark advertiſed to have been on thoſe taken from the Higler.

Laſt Saturday Stroud was whipped the 2d Time from the Admiralty Office to the Mews Gate. As ſoon as he got out of the Coach, in which he was brought from the Goal, he threw ſome Money to the Mob, who thereupon preſſed ſo cloſe on the Executioner, that he had not Power to ſtrike above 10 Times during the whole Length of the Way.

Advices from Madrid ſay, that the laſt Dispatches ſent from thence import, that the ſpaniſh Court is willing to conſent that the Engliſh ſhall cut Logwood in the Bay of Campeachy, provided our Veſſels keep always within certain Limits to be fixed there: And that the ſaid Court would ſpeedily appoint Commiſſaries to enquire into the Prizes illegally made by the Garda de la Coſtas.

Our Advices from Gibralter ſay, that on the 10th Inſtant they had ſuch violent Rains for three Hours, that had it continued two Hours longer, muſt have drowned the whole Garriſon; it has filled all the lower Warehouſes, and damaged a great Quantity of mercantile Goods, and waſhed away ſome Houſes, thrown down Walls, and made very deep Holes in the Streets: The Inhabitants generally quitted their Houſes, & the ſoldiers their Barracks, under a common Apprehenſion that the Foundations were ſapp'd, which has brought upon us a great Want of Lime for Reparation, as the ſame is ſcarce, dear, and a Monopoly. 19th ditto: Some Days ſince a Soldier, by the Sentence of a Court Martial, received 1000 Laſhes for attempting to forge the current ſilver Coin there. But Finzie the Jew, guilty of that Crime in the Gold Currency, is at Liberty, without any Puniſhment, which they know of. Every Thing continues ſcarce and dear, no Wine in the Garriſon, and very little Beer, and Flower is at five Pence per Pound.

By the Swallow Packet, Capt. Bell, arrived at St. David's, which Place ſhe left about the Middle of Auguſt laſt, there is Advice, that M. Dupleix, Governor General of the French ſettlements in India, had laid a pretty high Duty on all Goods in the Places on the Coaſt of Coromandel where the French have any Power or Influence to the Diſcouragement of the Engliſh Company: That the Report that the new Nabob of Golconda had been killed ſoon after his Elevation to that Dignity, was an idle ſtory; that they had 8oo regular Troops more in the Field than at the Time they defeated the old Nabob, and were making Diſpoſitions to ſecure and fortify the Places ſubmitted to them by the new Nabob; that they reckoned to have 15 ſhips of the Line of Battle off Pondicherry, &c.

By the above ſhip we have an Account, that the Eſſex, Capt. Hindman, the Scarborough, Capt. Auvergne, the Duke of Dorſet, Frognall, the Holdwick, Sampſon, the St. George, Robinſon, the Tryton, Slater, the Eſſex, Jackſon, the Cæſar, Hart, the Dragon, Kent, and the Warwick, Gibbs, who ſailed for China the 11th of July, are all ſafe at Fort St. David's.

According to ſome of the Accounts brought by the ſaid Ship, the Engliſh and French do not live in a very neighbourly Manner: the former having hoiſted up a Flag-ſtaff at a Place not far from Pondicherry. M. Dupleix deſired it might be removed, as being upon the French Boundary, as he pretended; but this not having been complied with, he ordered it to be beat down with Cannon, which was accordingly done.

Mr. Keith's Chapel, in May-Fair, Hyde-Park Corner, where the Marriages are performed by Virtue of a Crown Stamp and Certificate for a Guinea, being oppoſite the great Chapel and within Ten Yards of the Way to the Chapel is thro' Piccadilly, by the End of St. James's-ſtreet, and down Clarges-ſtreet, and turn on the Left-Hand.—Several Perſons belonging to Churches and Chapels together with many others, ſuppoſing the Marriages to be ſacramental to their Intereſt, have made it their Buſineſs to rave and clamour, but in ſuch a Manner, as not to deſerve an Anſwer, becauſe every Thing they have ſaid tends only to expoſe their own Ignorance and Malice, in the Opinion of People of good Senſe and Underſtanding.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Vienna, Feb. 13. *O. S.* They write from London, that the Duke of Newcaſtle will ſet out ſome time before the King, in order to execute a Commiſſion to the States General and the Princeſs Gouvernante.

Hanover, Feb. 7. *O. S.* By the laſt Diſpatches from London we have poſitive Information, that the King will ſet out for this Country the firſt of April, ſo that he hope to be honoured with his Preſence before the 9th. One of the Privy Counſellors of the Regency is, we are aſſured, to be ſent to the Court of Berlin, to execute a Commiſſion there. The Miniſter from the Emperor of Morocco has paſſed thro' this City, in his Way to Copenhagen in order to accommodate the Affair for which M. de Longueville is detained in the Dominions of that Prince.

Paris, Feb. 7, *O. S.* It's aſſured that the Duke of Orleans reclaims the Legacy, which the late King his Father left to the Regular Cannons of St. Genevieve, of his Cabinet of Medals, as having been purchaſed at a vaſt Expence, in order to remain in the Royal Palace for the Satisfaction of the Curious.

Vienna, Feb. 1. *O. S.* The States of Lower Auſtria aſſembled extraordinarily the Day before Yeſterday, in order to demand their Security for the three Millions of Florins, which the Court propoſes to negociate, in Favour of the Auſtrian Low Countries.

The Court being informed that a great Number of Peaſants belonging to the Villages in the Neighbourhood of Gemune, in Upper Auſtia, had declared themſelves proteſtants, and committed great Diſorders, under pretence of demanding, either to be permitted the public Exerciſe of their Religion, or to leave the Country, the Empreſs has ſent Orders into that province, to proceed according to Law againſt the Ringleaders of the Tumult, and to grant the others, that the only Way to deſerve her Majeſty's protection, was, to continue in their Duty. As moſt of theſe peaſants are concerned in the Salt Works, in which they are very expert and uſeful, it's thought the Empreſs will ſhew them Favours, in order to prevail with them to ſtay in the Country.

Hamburg, Feb. 7. *O. S.* Our Magiſtracy has ordered their Conſul at Algiers to inform the Dey, "That this City finds it abſolutely impoſſible to keep the Treaty lately concluded with the Regency of Algiers becauſe the King of Spain was offended with it; and that it was of the utmoſt Conſequence to to keep well with ſo great a Monarch." This will be a very expenſive Affair to the City, for, beſides the Preſents already ſent to Algiers, which are entirely thrown away, it will perhaps, be obliged to ſend others to the Dey, and Members of the Divan, to procure its Conſul the Liberty of withdrawing his Effects.

This Day are publiſhed,

SEA Diſeaſes; or, a Treatiſe of their Nature, Cauſes, and Cure: Alſo an Eſſay of bleeding in Fevers.

Eſſays on ſeveral Parts of the Animal Oeconomy: 1ſt, Of the Quantity of Blood in the Human Body. 2d. Of the Velocity of the Blood. 3d. Of the Force of the Heart in driving the Blood through the whole Body. 4th. Of Animal Secretion, and 5th. of Muſcular Motion. By JAMES KEILL, M. D. The Fourth Edition, corrected and enlarged. To which is added, A Diſſertation concerning the Force of the Heart. Alſo Statical Obſervations, explained and compared with Sanctorius's Aphoriſms.

The Hiſtory of the *Lateral Operation*; Or, an Account of the Method of Extracting a Stone, by making a Wound near the great Protuberance of the Os Iſchium, through the Common Integuments and Levator Ani, into the Side of the Bladder without touching the Urethra, Proſtrate Glands, Veſiculæ Seminales, or any other of the Urinary or Seminal Veſſels; firſt attempted by *Frere Jacques*, in France, and afterwards ſucceſsfully performed by Profeſſor *Raa*, in Holland; with a Poſtſcript, concerning the Introduction and Improvement of this Method here in London, by *James Douglas*, M. D.

An *Appendix* to the Hiſtory of the *Lateral Operation* for the Stone containing Mr. Cheſelden's preſent Method of performing it. By *James Douglas*, M. D.

The Practice of Phyſic, reduced to the ancient Way of Obſervations, containing a juſt Parallel between the Wiſdom and Experience of the Ancients, and the Hypotheſis of modern Phyſicians, with many practical Remarks upon moſt Diſtempers; and ſeveral new and curious Diſſertations, particularly of the Tarantula. Written by GEORGE BAGLIVI, M. D.

The Symptoms, Nature, and Cauſe of a Gonorrhœa. The Third Edition, enlarged, with Cuts. Both by WM. COCKBURN, M. D. Fellow of the Royal Society, and of the College of Phyſicians.

Pharmaco-Botanologia: Or, An Alphabetical and Claſſical Diſſertation on all the Britiſh Indigenous and Garden Plants of the New London Diſpenſatory; in which their Genera, Species, Characteriſtic, and diſtinctive Notes, are methodically deſcribed; the Botanical Terms of Art explained; their Virtues, Uſes, and Shop-Preparations, declared from proper Obſervations.

The preſent State of Great Britain and Ireland. In three Parts. The firſt of South, the ſecond of North Britain, newly done and corrected from many groſs Errors and Miſtakes, &c. and the third of Ireland; with Liſts of the preſent Officers in Church and State, and of both Houſes of Parliament; alſo the preſent State of His Majeſty's Dominions in Germany. Which no other State of Britain has.

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Choice Letters French and Engliſh, Collected out of the moſt celebrated Wits of France, viz. Voiture, Balſac, Scarron, St. Evremont, &c. By Mr. Boyer, Author of the Royal French and Engliſh Dictionary.

Thirty ſeven Sermons on ſeveral Occaſions, ſome on practical Subjects. In two Volumes. By Roger Altham, D. D. late Archdeacon of Middleſex, Prebendary of St. Paul's, Rector of St. Buttolphs, Biſhopſgate, and Vicar of Latten.

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All Sorts of Stationary Wares.

The moſt Fam'd and Long experienced Chymical DROPS for

ASTHMA's and CONSUMPTIONS,

that have been ſold ſo many Years, and with ſuch uncommon Succeſs and Benefit to the Public, and are ſtill ſold only by Mrs Read, for 3 s. 6 d. each Vial, at her Great Corner-Houſe in White-Fryars, Fleet-ſtreet.

They are a moſt incomparable and never-failing Medicine for the immediate Relief, and perfect Cure of the moſt confirm'd ASTHMA of the longeſt Standing;

And of all Sorts of CONSUMPTIONS, even when ſo far advanced as not to be cured by any other Medicine in the World.

Their Virtues vaſtly exceed any Thing that ever was publiſh'd, or known, in the Cure of the worſt Aſthma's, and Conſumptions of all Sorts, Coughs, Colds, Catarrhs, &c.

They inſtantly relieve the Patient in the moſt ſuffocating Fit of an Aſthma, and make a perfect Cure in a very ſhort Time; for they gently open the Breaſt, and immediately give Liberty of Breathing, without Danger of taking Cold; they admirably allay the Tickling, which provokes frequent Coughing, and take off the uneaſy Senſation of acrimonious Humours, cleanſe the ſmall Glands, relax the Fibres, and thereby enlarge the Capacities of the Veſſels; thus they regularly and quickly cure the moſt obſtinate Aſthma's of the longeſt Standing.

They ſpeedily and to Admiration cure all Sorts of Conſumptions, Ulcers of the Lungs, &c. (removing all Obſtructions of the Breaſt and Lungs,) Hoarſeneſs, Wheezing, Soreneſs, Shortneſs of Breath, and all the uſual Symptoms which attend the Beginning of a Conſumption; and, if taken in Time will infallibly prevent one when feared. They are alſo exceeding nutritive and ſtrengthening to Perſons of weakly Conſtitutions, and have no other ſenſible Operation than to occaſion a gentle Breathing in the Night.

This moſt excellent Medicine alſo, is (and is well known to be) the moſt ſovereign Remedy in the World, for thoſe troubleſome ſpending Coughs, which many are ſeverely troubled with Night and Morning; and alſo for the Chin-Cough, or Hooping-Cough in Children, having cured many Thouſands; and are ſo agreeable, and ſo few Drops to a Doſe, that Children take them with Pleaſure, and without any Confinement.

In ſhort, theſe unparallell'd Chymical Drops are the moſt infallible Remedy that ever was known, (therefore we deſpiſe the ſaint Efforts of all Counterfeiters or Imitators) for the Ailments above-mentioned; and are allow'd to be ſo by the moſt judicious amongſt the Learned in Phyſick; and confirm'd by the largeſt Experience in private Practice, and are made public for common Good.

N. B. They are ſent to many Parts of the World, particularly to his Majeſty's Colonies in the Weſt-Indies, &c. Good Allowance is given by the Dozen to ſell them again. They will keep good many Years well-corked in any Climate.

This Day is publiſh'd,

The SIXTEENTH EDITION *of*

ONANIA: Or, The Heinous Sin of Self-Pollution, and all its frightful Conſequences (in both Sexes) conſidered, with Spiritual and Phyſical Advice to thoſe who have already injured themſelves by this abominable Practice.

As alſo the SIXTH EDITION of the SUPPLEMENT to it, both of them Reviſed and enlarged, and now printed together in One Volume.

And as the ſeveral Paſſages in the former Impreſſions, that have been charged with being obſcene and ambiguous, are to be ſo clear'd up and explained, there will be no more Alterations or Additions made to them.

Theſe Editions contain ſome further and ſurprizing Inſtances of the Miſchiefs by that filthy, ſinful Commerce with ones ſelf, which is ſo notoriouſly practiſed, as well by the Adult as Youth, Women as Men, Married as Single, to the weakning their Generative Faculties, and hindering Procreation, as their Letters of Complaint to the Author herein inſerted, ſhew.

And, amongſt others, a curious Letter from a Lady, with his Anſwer to it, concerning the Uſe and Abuſe of the Marriage-Bed; together with divers Cathiſtical and other Letters from both Sexes, of ſome ſecret unnatural Diſſemmacies, neceſſary to be known both by the married and ſingle of each Sex.

To which is added,

A Curious PIECE tranſlated out of the Latin, from L. S. SCHMEDIER, as it is inſerted in the Acta Lipſientia, concerning the Return of the Seed into the Maſs of Blood; well worth the Peruſal of Phyſicians, Surgeons, Anatomiſts, and all others of Art and Curiority.

As alſo Dr. QUINCY's Tranſlation of Dr CARR's remarkable Anſwer to a Letter ſent by a Divine, concerning two Nuns in Rome, reputed to have changed their Sex.

Likewiſe Dr. DRAKE's and ſeveral other Phyſicians Opinions of Hermaphrodites, and Women brought to a Reſemblance of them, by the Practice of Self-Pollution, as was the Caſe of a young Lady of 18, whoſe well-wrote Letter to the Author, deſcribing and lamenting her Condition, is (in order to deter others) inſerted.

A very grave and learned Divine and Phyſician having peruſed this Diſcourſe, before it went to the Preſs, returned it with his Opinion of it in theſe Words.

'This little Book ought to be read by all Sorts of People, 'of both Sexes, of what Age, Degree, Profeſſion, or Condition 'ſoever, guilty or not guilty of the Sin declaimed againſt in it.'

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N. B. The Medicines mentioned in this Book are ſold as above.

The moſt wonderful cleanſing and ſtrengthning Drops for all Sorts of Gleets, and Seminal Weakneſſes and Imbecilities of the Generative Parts and Faculties, preventing Miſcarriages in Women; and to cleanſe and ſtrengthen the Reins, Kidnies and Bladder, cure weak Backs, Stranguries, Gravel, and Stoppage of the Urine, and for which it has gained ſuch Repute, that near 30000 *Bottles have been ſold ſince April* 1734, *that they were firſt publiſh'd.*

THESE incomparable Drops, which for the abovelaid Diſorders are not to be equall'd in the whole Art of Medicines were prefer'd by the late Dr. Ratcliffe, for a certain noble Lord, who for a long Time had been vex'd with an old obſtinate Gleet and Weakneſs, of which he was cured by them in a few Days, beyond all Expectation, after he had been harraſs'd with Electuaries, Bliſters, Pills, Potions, Injections, and a hundred other Medicines, for many Months together in vain.

The Apothecary who prepared them for him according to the Doctor's Preſcription (which he has ſtill upon his File) has made Uſe of them ever ſince to Numbers of People in the very worſt of Gleets, ſeminal and genital Imbecilities and Infertilities, Pains in the Back and Reins, Diſorders of the Urine and Gravel, &c with the utmoſt Succeſs and Safety; as alſo in all Weakneſſes from Strains, as well as Venereal Relicts, exceſſive Coition, Self Pollution, ſeminal Emiſſions in Sleep, Falls, Blows, Wrenches, and the like, in both Sexes.

And as they have never once failed him, even in Caſes thought to be incurable, he now, for general Good, has made them publick: And that the meaner Sort of People might partake of the Benefit of ſo divine a Remedy as well as the Rich, he has put them up in Bottles of but 3 s 6 d each, tho' for the Excellency of their Effects they are worth their Weight in Gold, more eſpecially as one Bottle of them generally Cures, even in the moſt draining Gleets, and grievous Relaxations and Weakneſſes of the Seminals and Genitals, as alſo of the Back and Reins, that are.

Nor can there be prepared, by any Art or Skill, a more cleanſing and healing, or a more ſtrengthening and invigorating Medicine, or one that can more effectually cure Impotency, or promote Fertility, than this, as every one that but once tries it will ſay, by their ſoon finding the Difference between this and other Remedies; for it will do more in one Day towards reſtoring in theſe Weakneſſes than any others can in ten, and is of ſo corroborating a Nature that it may be entirely rely'd upon for curing perfectly and firmly, without Fear of Relapſe, even in the tendereſt Conſtitutions, which can hardly be ſaid of any other Medicine; and it is withal ſo elegantly pleaſant to the Palate, and ſo agreeable to the Stomach that the niceſt Perſon is delighted with it.

Mr. Weſt, Goldſmith, who us'd to ſell theſe Drops being dead, they are now Sold only by his Son in Law, Mr. Johnſon, a Baker, at the Seven Stars, in Vere-ſtreet, near Clare-Market, ſealed up, with Directions, for any Meſſenger upon asking only for a Bottle of Drops and paying 3 s 6 d.

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These are to certify whom it may concern,

THAT the Two Medicines for external Use, which have been sold with so much Success for the good of Man kind above Thirty Years last past for the Cure of

All Sorts of RUPTURES, BURSTEN or BROKEN BELLIES,

Are now sold only at Mr. Sandwell's Toy-shop, the Sign of the Griffin, the Corner of Buckler's *Bury* in the *Poultry*, at 5*s.* the Parcel with printed Directions given with them.

These two Remedies need no other Recommendation than themselves will manifest in two or three Days using, having by their admirable and even astonishing Success, gained the Reputation they so justly deserve, both in City and Country, after wearing Trusses for many Years to no Purpose.

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The World might have had many Certificates of Cures of Persons of all Ages, from Children of a few Months old, to grown Persons of sixty Years or upwards; but that People are naturally averse to let it be known, that they ever had such an Infirmity: Yet Mr. Sandwell can satisfy any Enquirer, of the Validity of what is here said.

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THE only short and most infallible CURE in the Universe for the *Venereal Disease* from the slightest Infection to the most extreme and deplorable Degree of it, even when the Blood and Juices are thoroughly contaminated with its malignant *Virus*, and the very Bones are affected with it.

Fresh Infections, call'd Claps, with all their attendant Symptoms, tho' ever so severe, are entirely carried off by it in a few Days, and to as effectually to prevent the Blood and Juices from being tainted with any remaining Relicks, on one Hand, or a seminal Gleet, or Weakness, to happen on the other.

And the most inveterate Degree of the *French Illness*, attended with nocturnal Pains, universal Breakings-out, and all other the most exasperated Symptoms, are soon overcome by it, and effectually and much more safely cured than by Salivation, Inunction, or any other Method whatever, and in so easy and pleasant a Manner, without impairing Strength, or occasioning any Inconvenience, as loudly to bespeak it the only apposite Remedy, or true *Venereal Antidote* in the World, and this some Thousands have, to their great Joy, experienced.

Hence it is that so many Practitioners in Town and Country send for it for their Patients, as finding it absolutely to be depended upon, and much more safe and effectual than any other Medicine whatsoever.

It is pleasant to take, occasions no Sickness or Disorder, nor requires Confinement, but may be taken, and the Cure be accomplished, without the Knowledge of the nearest Friend.

Those who suspect they have received an Injury may, by only a Dose or two of it, be perfectly freed from all Apprehensions; for it suffers no lurking Venom to lie hid in the Body, but wholly extirpates it, Root and Branch, in a gentle, easy, and agreeable Manner.

All such, likewise, as doubt they have some remaining Relicks of former Injuries, may, by a few Doses of it, entirely free themselves from all Suspicions of that Kind; for it admits of no Foulness, Corruption, or Putrefaction whatever, to remain in the Fluids, or to adhere to the Solids; and, on that Account, in all Scorbutick, Scrophulous, and even Leprous Eruptions, or Foulnesses of the Skin, or glandulous Swellings, and Impurities of the Juices, it does more by one Dose than any other Medicine, yet known, can by ten.

The Price of this most noble *Anti-Siphylicon* is but six Shillings a Pot, which, considering its extraordinary Efficacy, one Pot only being sufficient, in most Cases, to accomplish the Cure, is not a tenth Part of its Value; and is ready sealed up, with a Book of Instructions, by the Perusal of which all Persons who were ever affected with any Degree of the *Venereal Disease* may perfectly understand their own Condition, and certainly know when, and when not, the *Venereal Poison* is entirely rooted out of their Bodies.

Note, This Grand Anti-Siphylicon is now, by the Author's Appointment, to be had only at Mr. Eglinton's (Mr. Radford being deceased) at the Golden Pair of Spectacles against the East-End of the New Church in the Strand, London. *Ask only for a Six Shilling Pot for the Scurvy. No Letters answer'd, unless Post-paid.*

The only short and infallible Cure for that reigning Disease the SCURVY and all Scorbutic Humours, tho' arrived in the highest or most inveterate Degree, or of ever so many Years standing, and that without a sensible Evacuation, or the least Purging, which, by an unaccountable Mistake, is Generally advised, altho' always found rather to encrease and confirm the Scurvy than cure it.

By the so much fam'd and most peasant Chymical DROPS.

WHICH, without the least Trouble, Confinement, or any Disorder whatever, doat once strike at the true Cause of the Scurvy, and entirely destroy it, and all Scorbutick Humors and Effects, Root and Branch, so as never to return again, as many Thousands of both Sexes have experienced, and as all who take them in Three Days Time are convinced; for they almost instantly alter the morbid State of the Juices, purify the Blood, sweeten all the Fluids cleanse them from Impurities, and directly clear the whole Habit from all Spots, Botches, black and blue Marks, Itchings, foul Eruptions or Breakings out, Weakness of the Limbs, languid Heaviness of the whole Body, wandering Pains, Weakness of the Back, and all the vast Variety of Symptoms by which the Scurvy imitates and often lies conceal'd under the Appearance of the Rheumatism, and many other Distempers.

And for strengthening the Stomach, immediately creating a good Appetite, causing a regular and easy Digestion of Food, and curing all windy Effects and Disorders of the first Passages, (whence proceed Head-Achs, Vapours, and other Indispositions) no Bitters, nor any other Medicine upon Earth can compare with them, insomuch that besides infallibly curing the Scurvy, in all its Shapes and Appearances they assuredly and directly cure the Green-Sickness in Virgins, Worms, of all Kinds, in Young or Old, and almost all other Chronick Diseases, which are chiefly occasioned by Indigestion and flatulent Crudities in the Stomach and Bowels) and certainly prevent Fevers, Agues, and other acute Illnesses.

They are wonderfully Cordial and Restorative, strengthen and ease the whole Machine, and as soon as taken, make the Patient pleasantly lightsome, brisk and vigorous to Admiration, and are good for all Sorts of Persons, to preserve as well as to procure a sound and healthful State of Body.

But the great Reputation these so much fam'd and most pleasant Chymical DROPS have so universally gain'd among Persons of Eminence, for their suddenly and infallibly curing the Scurvy and all Scorbutick Humors, and other Chronick Diseases, in such an easy and agreeable Manner, have occasioned many to imitate them, some under the same, and others under other Names, be careful therefore not to be deceived, but be sure to have the Right, which, by the Author's special Appointment, are to be had, only at the Gentlewoman's at the two blue Posts in Haydon Yard in the Minories, London, at 3*s.* 6*d.* a Bottle, with Directions.

For the direct Cure of IMBECILLITY *or* IMPOTENCY *in* MEN, *whether occasioned, by* Pollutio sui, *Seminal Weaknesses of any kind, or any other Defect of the Generative Faculties.*

And also

Of BARRENNESS *in* WOMEN, *tho' of many Years Continuance, and proceeding from draining Weaknesses, Coldness of Constitution, or any other Cause whatever.*

The Famous and Ineftimable

PROLIFICK ELIXIR,

The highest, richest, and most powerful Cordial in Nature is recommended,

BEING the only true and Infallible Cure for Impotency in Men and Barrenness in Women, in the Universe, and which it at once accomplishes without the least Trouble, even after all other Remedies have fail'd, as Thousands have Experienced, and that by promoting the chearful Curricle of the Blood and Juices, raising all the Fluids from their languid depressed State, to one more florid and sparkling; opening all Obstructions, fortifying the Nerves, encreasing the Animal Spirits, restoring a Juvenile Bloom, and evidently replenishing the crispy Fibres of the whole Habit, with a generous Warmth and balmy Moisture, and thereby invigorating it to such a Degree as not to be imagin'd, but by those who have experienced how exceedingly and suddenly it renovates, recruits and powerfully strengthens all the Animal Faculties, and Generative Powers in both Sexes. It inforces a bright lively Disposition banishes Melancholy, and inspires Mirth and Gladness of Heart beyond Expression.

Abundance of Ladies, who for several Years were deem'd incurably Barren, have after twice taking it, conceived and became Fruitful, and great Numbers of Gentlemen, who by fast living, Strains, or Self Abuses, had render'd themselves incapable of Procreation, have soon been enabled by it to propagate their Species, insomuch, that very many illustrious Families, who, for want of Children, were almost inconsolable, are now blest with happy Issue, and are (under Providence) indebted to this Great Medicine for their Heirs.

It rectifies all Disorders of the Stomach, creates an Appetite, procures a good Digestion, and in all Weakness of Body, or Decay of Constitution of any Kind, is a most infallible Restorative, and even seems to keep back the Effects of Old Age it self.

It is to be taken but a few Drops at a Time, has a very fine Flavour, is pleasant to the Palate, Cordial to the Stomach, and can be had only at the Gentlewoman's at the Two Blue Posts in Haydon Yard in the Minories, London, at 5*s.* a Bottle, sealed up with Printed Directions, and Advice at large.

The So-much Fam'd HYPO-DROPS.

WHICH in a few Days infallibly cure *Hypochondriack Melancholy* in *Men*, and the *Vapours* in *Women*, let them be they ever so severe, or of many Years standing, and even when all other Remedies have prov'd ineffectual; and that by striking at the very Root or true Cause, as well as removing the Effects, of those perplexing Maladies and all their Variety of Symptoms, by which they mimick, by Turns, almost all the Diseases Mortals are afflicted with, and have their Rise from a depraved Appetite, vicious Ferment in the Stomach, and indigestion of the first Passages, ill Fumes, sour Belchings, Cholick, and Disorders in the Bowels; which Crudities offend the Nerves, and by Consent of Parts affect the Head, and produce sometimes Giddiness, Dimness of Sight, confused Thoughts, pertinacious Watchings, strange Dreams, some Sleep, Frights, groundless Fears, and the deepest Melancholy, with direful Views and terrible Apprehensions; another time, flushing Heats, Reachings, Faintness, Lowness and sinking of Spirits, and Palpitation of the Heart, Startings, Tremblings and Tremblings in the Limbs and other Parts, with many convulsive Disorders, sharp Pains, fix'd or wandering, Pain and Weakness in the Back, and other, almost innumerable and grievous, Symptoms, which miserably afflict vast Numbers of both Sexes.

All which Symptoms in their sharpest Paroxysms, these Golden fam'd and most pleasant Drops, (which are Chymically prepared from the most valuable Specificks in the Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal Kingdoms, and exalted to the highest Degree of Perfection possible) instantly quell, and at the same time annihilate their Cause, directly bringing the Stomach into right Order, creating a good Appetite, rectifying the Digestion, occasioning laudable Chyle, and, of course, good Blood, Plenty of calm, free, and chearful Spirits, a regular Circulation of all the Fluids, and Strength of Nerves, so that both Cause and Effects of Melancholy and Vapours, are thoroughly removed by them, almost on the Spot, as the many Thousands of both Sexes they have perfectly cured, evince.

Whoever takes them for three Days only, will be sensible they are absolutely to be depended upon for an effectual and lasting Cure; certain it is, that no Medicine upon Earth can equal them; be careful therefore to have the right Drops, which are to be had only at Mrs. Holt's, at the Cross-Keys and Star below the Royal Exchange in Cornhill, London, at 3*s.* 6*d.* a Bottle, with printed Directions and Advice at large.

GLEETS and SEMINAL WEAKNESSES,

SO destructive to the Constitution, and ruinous not only to the unhappy Individual labouring under them, by drawing away the Radical Moisture or very Essence of Life, and inducing Consumptions, Nervous Disorders, &c. but to Posterity also, insomuch as those afflicted with such Gleetings, if not wholy disabled, as were many are, from propagating their Species, are yet render'd incapable of begetting any other than puny, miserable, and short-liv'd Issue.

These wasting Gleetings, occasion'd by Self-pollution, excessive Venery, severe Purging for Venereal Injuries, or by violent Strains, &c. and which have been deem'd by almost all Physicians and Surgeons to be so very difficult to overcome, are now so certainly known to be directly, and in a manner at once perfectly cur'd by the Grand Restorative Balsamick Electuary, that no one, how bad soever, need despair of being entirely set to Rights by it in a few Days.

It is from this its most extraordinary Efficacy, that so many Practitioners in Town and Country now send for it for their Patients, finding it to be the only sure and infallible Remedy that can be safely rely'd upon in those Cases. The Price of this Grand Medicine is 6*s.* a Pot, seal'd up, with a Book of Instructions, highly necessary to be read by all Persons whoever were afflicted with any Disorder of the Seminal Vessels or neighbouring Parts.

Note, This fam'd Balsamic Electuary is now, by the Author's Appointment, to be had only at Mr. Eglinton's (Mr. Radford being deceased) at the Golden Pair of Spectacles against the East-End of the New Church in the Strand, London. Ask only for a 6*s.* Pot of Balsamic Electuary. No Letters answer'd unless Post-paid.

To Persons of either Sex,

Afflicted with any Species of the PALSY, *or other* Nervous Decays.

NEVER were NERVOUS DISEASES, PALSIES, and PARALYTICK DISORDERS so frequent as of late they have been, nor have the usual Remedies been found adequate to those pertinacious Disorders: This occasioned a Physician, who employed his Thoughts much concerning them, to adapt a Medicine, a Sovereign Elixir particular to, and effectual for, the Palsy, and all other Nervous Complaints now reigning, which, after he had experienced on vast Numbers of Persons of both Sexes, and always with surprizing Success, even so as infallibly to cure by it the Palsy, and all Paralytick Affections and Nervous Disorders, he permitted it to be made publick for the general Good, that so those labouring under these miserable Ailments might know where to meet with a safe and most certain Cure; which it accomplishes in so short a Time, and with such Ease and Pleasure (a few Drops of it being a Dose, highly agreeable to the Palate, and comforting to the Stomach and Bowels) as is almost incredible to relate.

But the taking one Bottle of it only demonstrates its prodigious Efficacy to every one, and the Patients soon finds all Numbness, Deadness, and shaking, or Resolution of the Nerves, as well as convulsive, cramp-like, or painful Contractions of them, vanish and return no more, and this, though these Diseases have been of many Years standing, and whether occasioned by long Illness, full Living, hard drinking, or any other Cause; for it performs all that can be wished for in Nervous Cases, creates an Appetite, expells Wind, rectifies the Digestion, occasions laudable Chyle, attenuates the Blood and Juices, causes a free and regular Circulation of 'em thro' the Capillary Vessels, revives and increases the Spirits, warms, comforts, strengthens, and replenishes the Brain and whole Nervous System, hence the Sinews, Tendons, Ligaments, and all the enfeebled Parts are invigorated, the Limbs restored to their pristine Steadiness and Strength, and the Palsy and all Paralytick Disorders and Nervous Decays suddenly cured by it, to the Admiration of the Patients themselves, and all about them.

This sovereign and incomparable Elixir is permitted to be sold only at Mrs. Holt's, at the Cross Keys and Star below the Royal Exchange in Cornhill, London, at 3*s.* 6*d.* a Bottle, with printed Directions at large.

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Where Advertisements, and Letters to the Author, are taken in.